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No. 22 (446) SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of Federal Skupshtina of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. III)

in Spanish and Arabic Issued in Mexico and France

Spanish and Arabic editions of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. III), the glorious and brilliant biography of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, have been put out in Mexico and France on the occasion of his 61st birthday.

The third volume of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" deals with his preeminent strategy and tactics, wise leadership and lofty virtues covering the period from the establishment of the foundations of socialism up to now.

Carried on the opening page of the biography is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great thinker and theoretician of our times.

The book also contains many photographs and materials showing the sagacity of leadership of the leader and his lofty virtues. It is supplemented by a chronological table of Comrade Kim Il Sung's major revolutionary activities.

Last year witnessed the publication of Spanish and Arabic versions of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vols. I & II) in Mexico and France.

Progressive peoples of the world warmly hail the fact that the third volume of "Kim Il Sung: Biography" has been brought out in Spanish and Arabic editions.

Alejo Mendescal, a cadre of the Mexican Communist Party, had this to say:

"The biography of Marshal Kim Il Sung has been issued in Spanish. This is a highly important thing for the Latin-American peoples, because through the book we can understand well the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the distinguished leader of the Korean people, and his achievements made in his struggle."

He continued:

"Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung is not only the distinguished leader of the Korean people but also one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung has brought about great results in the revolution and construction by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the realities of Korea.

"He originated the great *Juche* idea and also advanced a unique line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and excellent theories on the socialist revolution and socialist construction. This constitutes a notable contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement."

Abdel Wazimani, director of a publishing house of Lebanon, remarked:

"'Kim Il Sung: Biography' which tells of the glorious and brilliant history of the revolutionary struggle of President Kim Il Sung clearly shows the path of the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people and, moreover, brightly illuminates the road to be followed by the Arab people.

"Reading the book 'Kim Il Sung: Biography,' I have learned much and gained immense courage and confidence.

"The great *Juche* idea founded by President Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance are a truth and a principle which we must always study and uphold.

"I firmly believe that more and more Arab people will read the book 'Kim Il Sung: Biography' and works of President Kim Il Sung."

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Federal Skupshtina of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 7 the delegation of the Federal Skupshtina of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Mijalko Todorovic, Chairman of the Federal Skupshtina of the SFRY; and members of the delegation—Grivcev Vasil, Chairman of the Economic Council of the Federal Skupshtina; Lalovic Milos, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Crnobrna Bogdan and Mirkovic Iko, Deputies to the National Council of the Federal Skupshtina; and Stojnic Svetomir, Deputy to the Socio-Political and Health Council of the Federal Skupshtina.

Present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Vudic Svetislab, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Personal Letter and Gift of Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Conveyed to Head of State of Cambodia Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

A personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his gift, technicolour documentary "Visit of Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Our Country for Rest," were courteously conveyed on May 8 to Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk by Li Jae Pil, Minister-Councillor of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that he deemed it a great honour to receive a personal letter with a very kind and inspiring content sent, together with a precious gift, by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and that he was deeply moved.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk went on:

The personal letter of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great respected and beloved leader, is a precious document of great significance for the fighting Cambodian people and for me and my family.

I ask you to convey my most wholehearted thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the most respected and beloved, great leader.

The beautiful and fascinating film sent by the respected and beloved, great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung will be the most important souvenir for me and the Cambodian people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said:

The documentary is an expression of the great friendship, solidarity and support of the Korean people for our Khmer people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and for the liberation of the country.

I ask you to convey my and my wife's most wholehearted thanks and sentiments of infinite reverence for His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader, and respected Madame Kim Song Ae.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I hope you will convey my most emotional and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung for expressing warm wishes for the success of my scheduled visits to nine countries of Africa and Europe.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence of Syria, a message of greetings to **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the founding of the URT, a message of greetings to **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the RSL, and a message of greetings to **Etienne Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the CSR, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il** received a message from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk** and Prince **Penn Nouth** in reply to their message of greetings sent to the leaders of the three Indochinese countries on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Imperial Majesty **Haile Sellassie I**, Emperor of the Empire of Ethiopia, on the occasion of the national day of the Empire of Ethiopia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of condolence to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in connection with the death of the foreign minister and many other diplomatic officials of the PDRY owing to an unexpected plane accident on April 30 last.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party** on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the CSP.

Firm Solidarity with the Korean People in the Struggle for Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Country

—Letter of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to Parliaments and Governments of All Countries of the World Supported—

Premier of Administration Council and Chairman of SPA Standing Committee Receive Reply from Prime Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, and Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a letter from Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in reply to the letter sent by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The letter of reply reads:

The Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its second session discussed and adopted the "letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world" recalling the just proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for putting an end to the foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs and accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification.

In the name of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, I have the honour of expressing our firm support to these reasonable proposals.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has bent all its sincere efforts for their realization. In his historic speech on August 6, 1971, His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, affirmed anew that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was ready to hold negotiations for the country's reunification. This just stand enlisted the unanimous support of the world people, obliging the south Korean authorities to accept the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations from September 1971. But the pressure of the United States on the south Korean authorities is retarding the success of the talks, in spite of all sincerity of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With a view to obstructing peaceful reunification, the United States of America is resorting to all sorts of manoeuvres to pit Koreans against Koreans in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine" to permanently divide the country into "two Koreas," maintain south Korea as its colony and military base and prolong its occupation of south Korea. It is supplying to south Korea diverse sorts of weapons and military equipment of new types and egging the south Korean authorities on to intensify the preparations for a war. Its troops, in concert with the south Korean army, are staging provocative military exercises aimed at offensive and are increasing the threat of invasion against the northern half of Korea.

The Cambodian people, the faithful comrade-in-arms of the fraternal Korean people, and the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia vehemently denounce these manoeuvres of American imperialism to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea.

They firmly support the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the complete withdrawal of the American troops based in south Korea, for the cessation of the introduction of arms and military equipment, for the removal of the military bases and the discontinuation of military exercises in south Korea.

They support the just proposition of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and for the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the Korean question when it takes place in the United Nations.

They firmly support the five-point proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—to stop arms reinforcement and arms race, to withdraw foreign troops, to reduce the effectives of the armies and armaments, to stop the introduction of arms from foreign countries and to conclude a peace agreement.

They strongly support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for multiform collaboration between the north and the south in all domains, political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic.

We reassure you of our firm and full solidarity with the fraternal Korean people in their struggle for putting a stop to foreign interference and realizing their most ardent aspiration: reunification of their dear fatherland by peaceful means on the principle of self-determination.

Chairman of SPA Standing Committee Receives Reply from President of Advisory Council of Provisional Revolutionary Government of RSVN

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a letter from Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which supported the letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The reply letter says:

We received with great pleasure the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated April 6, 1973.

The South Vietnamese people, together with the world people, are well aware that the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and interference towards south Korea. While keeping south Korea under the occupation of U.S. forces, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the modernization of the south Korean army and pursuing the policy of making Koreans fight among themselves, in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine." It is illegal acts running diametrically counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement that provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. Instigated by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while crying for "peace" and "negotiations," is, in reality, consistently hurrying with preparations for war and repeatedly conducting large-scale war exercises with the participation of all the U.S. troops and south Korean puppet army, thereby keeping the constant tension in Korea.

We vehemently expose these double-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and resolutely denounce the U.S. forces for occupying south Korea still today.

The South Vietnamese people, intimate brothers of the Korean people, who are in the same position of having their country temporarily divided and are standing in the same trench against the common enemy, deeply sympathize with the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and express full sympathy and steadfast support to the just struggle of the Korean people, always following it with attention.

The South Vietnamese people strongly demand that U.S. imperialism discontinue the usurping of the signboard of the United Nations aimed at prolonging its illegal occupation of south Korea, immediately and totally withdraw U.S. forces of aggression from south Korea, discontinue military aid to the south Korean puppet regime and give up its manoeuvres to make Koreans fight among themselves. We fully support the just demand of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which meddles in the internal affairs of the Korean people under the mask of the UN under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, be dissolved forthwith and the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be invited when the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations.

The South Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic consistently and resolutely support all the efforts and all the realistic and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference.

The Korean people's cause of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle which is enjoying the deep sympathy and support of the world's progressive mankind will surely be crowned with victory.

We wish the fraternal Korean people new, greater successes in their glorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Message to DPRK Supreme People's Assembly from Federal Assembly of CSR

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic replying to the letter of the SPA of the DPRK.

The message reads:

The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic acknowledges the receipt of the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of, Korea dated April 6, 1973 concerning the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expresses support for the five-point constructive proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that would help ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and bring about the progress of the talks for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expresses the conviction that these proposals and particularly the withdrawal of the American troops unlawfully stationed under the UN flag in south Korea and the abolition of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" would create realistic conditions for a just settlement of the question of unifying the country in the interests of all Korean people and their materialization would significantly contribute towards strengthening peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

The Federal Assembly of the CSR positively appreciates the new peace initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and takes this opportunity to reaffirm Czechoslovakia's stand to extend as always active assistance and support to the just cause of Korean people together with other socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world.

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Following "the Way the Mangyongdae Farmers Work"

Innovations in Agricultural Production

This year the agricultural working people of our country are making fresh innovations in all spheres of agricultural production under the militant slogan "Let us march forward vigorously with the attitude befitting masters of the revolution and in 'the way the Mangyongdae farmers work'."

Such innovations owe to the sagacious guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are a manifestation of the intense loyalty of our agricultural working people ready to accept the teachings of the leader unconditionally and implement them to the end.

At every stage of the revolution and construction, the leader scientifically analyses the objective realities and clearly shows the path ahead of struggle to our people. This year, the decisive year of the Six-Year Plan, he indicated the orientation and ways and means of directing much effort to the development of agriculture and personally guided the struggle for the implementation of this task. He led the working class to turn out tractors and various other kinds of machines and equipment for farming in larger quantities. On the other hand, he conducted on-the-spot guidance in different rural areas from the outset of the year; he gave very important teachings encouraging the agricultural working people to make fresh innovations.

He told the functionaries in the domain of agriculture to effect a new great upsurge in this year's agricultural production and in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution. He taught that for this all the functionaries in the sphere of agriculture and all the agricultural working people must give fuller play to their revolutionary spirit and perform their work in a way worthy of masters in agricultural guidance and farming.

Upholding his teaching the members of the co-op farm at Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the revolution, set themselves a bold target of producing this year 7.5 tons of rice and 250 tons of vegetables per *chongbo* on the average and turning out a large amount of meat by implementing better the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and making a new, great stride in agricultural production. To carry out this huge task they came out in the vigorous struggle for increased production from the beginning of the year. They wrought miracles in farming and raised the torch of new innovation.

This torch reflects the unanimous desire of our agricultural working people to work in the manner befitting masters and forge ahead, as required by the great *Juche* idea of the leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction."

The *Juche* idea calls for maintaining the attitude of master in the revolution and construction. To take the firm stand of bearing responsibility for the agricultural production of the country and assume the attitude of master in agricultural management and farming operations in compliance with the requirement of the *Juche* idea—this is the essence and the basic spirit of new innovation by the members of the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm.

In the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm, all of the farmers and management personnel have performed their tasks faithfully and efficiently with the attitude of the master in running the farm and in pushing ahead with farm work.

Deeply conscious of their being

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A Visit to the Korean Revolution Museum (14)

The Dawn of Revolution That Inspired the Korean People with Confidence in Victory

I visited hall No. 19 of the museum.

On display there were data on the Pochonbo battle organized and commanded personally by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Speaking of the internal and external situation prevailing at that time, the curator told me about the Sikang Conference convened by the leader in March 1937.

In the latter half of the 1930's the Japanese imperialists intensified their colonial rule in Korea as never before with their continental aggression at hand. They framed up all sorts of evil laws and perpetrated fascist suppression of our people. On the other hand, they viciously manoeuvred to stamp out everything of the Korean people that was national, noisily croaking "Japan and Korea are one" or "the Japanese and Koreans are of the same ancestry." Moreover, they strictly cordoned off the northern border areas and ran riot to check the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and prevent its influence from being exerted upon the masses.

It was just around that time that our leader called the Sikang Conference. At the conference he set forth the line of advancing the KPRA into the homeland in order to deal powerful blows, political and military, to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, inspire the Korean people with confidence in victory and rouse them more vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

After hearing explanation from the curator, I came to know more clearly the correctness of the strategic line put forward by him.

Hung on a wall of the hall was the "map of main battles for assaulting operations on the homeland of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung (March 1937-June 1937)." I gazed at it with deep interest.

Marks on the map show that numerous battles were fought by the KPRA in accordance with the plan of large-scale operations worked out by him. The KPRA fought victorious battles, its main force advancing in the direction of Hyesan, a point of military importance for frontier guards, another unit advancing to the Musan area via Antu and Holung and still another unit operating in the Linchiang and Changpai area bordering on Korea.

As soon as the KPRA units appeared in the Antu and Linchiang area simultaneously, the enemies were thrown into great confusion. They ran helter-skelter in search of the whereabouts of the main force of the KPRA yelling: "Where is the main force of the guerilla army, in Antu or Fusung?" When I looked at the map it seemed as if I were seeing with my own eyes the miserable sight of the enemies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lights a torch in the night sky in Pochonbo, illuminating the path to be followed by the Korean people

I was told that the main force of the KPRA under the personal command of the leader made an assault on Pochonbo on June 4 breaking through the frontier guard line loudly advertised by the enemy as an "iron wall." Hearing the account of this battle, I was again deeply moved by the preeminent strategy and tactics of the leader.

In a room I saw an artistically presented panorama of the Pochonbo battle.

Just 10 at night! With a signal shot fired by the leader fierce gun reports shake the streets of Pochonbo, breaking the silence of the night. Men of the KPRA shower fires of revenge on the police substation and other enemy's ruling organs. In a moment, the raging flames shoot up high into the sky consuming the *myon* office, the forest protection office, the post office, the fire defence hall and the bankers association building, the dens of the enemy.

The 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the proclamation and the appeal are posted up and handbills scattered throughout the streets.

People stream out from every corner of the town, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" Warmly answering their cheers, the leader delivers a speech. In his speech he condemns the villainous Japanese imperialist aggressors and calls upon all the patriotic forces to unite firmly and rise up in the anti-Japanese struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland. His words stir our hearts immensely even today.

Watching the magnificent panorama with excitement I remembered the great historic significance of the Pochonbo battle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it. The Pochonbo battle declared to the whole world: the Korean people resist Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the idea that Korea and Japan is one; the Japs and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans do not join the Japs in invading China; the Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into those of the Japs; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can beat the Japs if they fight against them. This is the strategic significance of the Pochonbo battle. Herein lies the historic significance of the Pochonbo battle."

Indeed, the victory in the Pochonbo battle dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialists and shook the system of their colonial rule over Korea to its very foundation.

Also visible in the museum were photos patently showing the ignominious defeat of the enemy. Among them were a photo of the police substation riddled with shots and a photo on the miserable lot of the enemy who suffered more than 1,500 battle casualties at Chiensanfeng, while chasing the KPRA units which were in evacuation after the Pochonbo battle.

In the museum was shown an article written by Shiotani, who was then the chief constable of the Hyesan Police Station. It says:

"...Our side became more and more disadvantaged as time passed. I felt my mind and body burning like in the Buddhist hell-fire which is said to consume all the goblins loitering in the darkness. The sorrows and pains as well as the agonies and anxieties I felt then were indeed beyond description.... In calm retrospect now, I feel as if a harvest gained over many a day of hard labour has been reduced to ashes in a twinkling because of this Pochonbo incident." ("South Hamgyong Provincial Police Bulletin," published by the South Hamgyong Provincial Police Office in 1937, pp. 17-20.)

Seeing the exhibits in the museum, I felt an immense pride and honour as a citizen of Korea which has a history of glorious victory.

Hong Rae Hui

Creation of a Mass Base in Preparation for Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

When he made preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle early in the 1930's, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as one of the important tasks to create a mass base for the armed struggle and devoted all his energy to carry out the task.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in words to this effect:

The Korean revolution can never be accomplished through the strength of a few Communists alone. Broad sections of the masses, above all the workers and peasants, should be drawn into the revolutionary organizations and, first of all they should be mobilized and organized to the struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the country.

Before he founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically worked to build up the revolutionary forces as a preparation for it and create a mass base for a revolutionary war and carried this work to brilliant success.

Children and Youth Revolutionized First

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the revolutionization and organization of the masses were of great significance in the creation of a mass base for the armed struggle.

Attaching importance, above all, to the revolutionization of children and youth, he dispatched men of the Korean Revolutionary Army and members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League to rural schools as teachers and put the schools under their control.

This was intended to educate in a revolutionary way the children and youth who are sensitive to the new, and train them to be the reserve forces of the revolution and exert, through them, a revolutionary influence on their brothers and parents as well as the peasants.

Under his leadership the teachers improved the content of education in a revolutionary way, established the revolutionary order of life and trained the students to become fine revolutionaries.

In order to bring up the reserve forces of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up schools in Chialun, Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu and gave free education to the poor children and youth of all ages.

Moreover, he saw that the schools offered advanced courses for the young people picked out by the local revolutionary organizations.

Politics was the major subject at the schools. It was combined with general and military education.

At the same time, he saw to it that socio-political activities were briskly conducted through such mass organizations as the Juvenile Corps and Juvenile Expeditionary Party formed in the schools.

Every morning the files of students made rounds of their villages, singing the revolutionary songs. The choirs made up of students visited the work sites and villages to popularize the revolutionary songs among the peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally composed many revolutionary songs and guided the work of their popularization, as they were of great significance in giving the people revolutionary consciousness and inducing them to set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle.

In this manner, he revolutionized the schools and trained the children and youth to become fine revolutionaries.

Through Revolutionary Publications and Literary and Art Activities

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also attached great significance to the role of revolutionary publications in the mass political work.

He was active in publishing the revolutionary publications. He believed that the speech and art performance alone would not produce the desired effect in propaganda work.

He published a large number of revolutionary publications including the newspaper "Bolshevik," "Nongwu," "Peasant Reader," "A Key to 'The Capital'," etc.

These publications carried articles expounding Comrade Kim Il Sung's lines and policies for the Korean revolution which fully embodied his great *Juche* idea, the news on the situation at home and abroad and the articles on the revolutionary prospects and the tasks. They also illustrated the oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists, the poverty and wretched conditions of the workers and peasants, and various forms of their struggle against Japanese imperialism.

These publications were widely circulated not only in Chialun and Wuchiatzu but also in many other parts of the central Manchuria. They played a great role in arming the people thoroughly with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea, the guiding idea for the Korean revolution, and in rousing and organizing them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The mass education work was lively conducted also through drama and other colorful art performance.

"Landlord and Farmhand," "A Letter from the Daughter" and other one-act plays presented under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung performed a considerable part in bringing the masses to class and national consciousness and inspiring them to the revolutionary struggle.

Thanks to the energetic activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the level of class and revolutionary consciousness of the peasants was raised rapidly.

By Organizing and Expanding Mass Organizations

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed ahead with the work of drawing the masses into the organizations according to their social strata as they were awakened to the revolutionary consciousness.

This was intended to organize the masses and further awaken and temper them through the organizational life so as to weld them into a single revolutionary force and revolutionize the rural districts.

He organized various mass organizations such as the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and Peasants' Union, according to the level of political consciousness of the masses and their social strata and expanded them continuously.

All the villagers in Chialun, Kuyushu and Wuchiatzu, except a handful of reactionaries, were affiliated with these organizations in only a few months and gave active support to the revolutionary work.

In revolutionizing the masses and consolidating the revolutionary foothold in the rural areas, he paid keen attention to winning over to the side of the revolution those people who were under the nationalist influence.

Some people in Wuchiatzu and other districts were not yet free from the influence of the outdated nationalist ideas.

The die-hard nationalists set up schools and organized the youth association, fellow peasants' union and women's organization and carried on cultural enlightenment work in a silly attempt to build "ideal villages."

They did not allowed any alien ideological trend to infiltrate into them.

This caused a serious obstacle to the rural revolutionization.

Some people boycotted all the nationalists in the same breath.

But the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung planned to transform the existing mass organizations into the revolutionary ones and revolutionize the villagers through education, because they had many young people and other masses aspiring after the new things.

In order to reorganize the mass organizations in a revolutionary way he sent men of the Korean Revolutionary Army to the mass organizations to give revolutionary education to their members. And he himself met and educated the bigoted nationalists who were acting against the aspiration of the masses.

The obstinate nationalists were overpowered by his pre-eminent political views and unusually noble character.

As a result, the mass organizations under the influence of the nationalists were reorganized into the revolutionary organizations and began to function with a new rule of activity and definite aim.

He mobilized the members of the Peasants' Union and other mass organizations to the struggle to clean up the landlords and set up the system of two-eight tenancy (20 per cent for the landlords and 80 per cent for the peasants). By so doing, he awakened and steeled them still more and gave them the conviction of victory.

In particular, he pushed forward the work of building up the organizational backbone for an armed struggle by enlisting into the Korean Revolutionary Army the staunch youths who were steeled and tested through the revolutionary organizations.

By dint of his energetic activities Chialun, Kuyushu, Wuchiatzu and many other rural villages were turned into the revolutionary villages and the bases for the revolutionary activities. A wealth of experience he gained in the mass political work served as a good example and priceless asset in laying a mass base for the armed struggle.

Kim Jae Ok

Protean Tactics

On display at the museum are many items of the then newspapers reporting on the Pochonbo battle.

Through the papers I could know the superb strategy and tactics applied by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The June 6, 1937 issue of **Kyongsong Ilbo** pointed out as follows:

"Kim Il Sung is a 25-year-old young man. He is conversant with geography and protean.

Kim Il Sung is the leader of the communist army who is known as the organizer of the Pochonbo incident. He is a communist who appeared in east Manchuria bordering on Korea immediately after the Manchurian incident.... He calls for Korea's independence and makes efforts to communize east Manchuria.

His action in the thick forests was so quick that both the Japanese and Manchoukuoan authorities could not know what he looked like. They carried on mopping-up operation many times, but they failed to arrest him up to now.... He is a 25-year-old sturdy young man hailing from Pyongyang. His father also hated the Annexation of Korea by Japan and went to Manchuria to become the leader of the revolutionary activities.... Kim Il Sung stood in the forefront of the anti-Manchoukuoan, anti-Japanese struggle at the age of 14. The fame of Kim Il Sung, the possessor of new tactics and weapons, spread throughout the areas along the Amnok-gang River.... He held the real power of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and fought stubbornly. He constitutes a cancer to the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Korean punitive units."

It was thanks to the preeminent strategy and tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army achieved a shining victory and annihilated the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Pochonbo battle.

The June 9, 1937 issue of **Tong-a Ilbo** said as follows:

"Pochonbo after Typhoon—Pochonbo's important buildings such as the Pochon *myon* office, post office, forest protection office... and fire defence hall were all reduced to ashes overnight. Arriving at the police substation and looking around here and there we found it riddled with bullets.... From the ruins of the *myon* office was seen thick smoke still rising. The burnt-down pillars and beams were a mass of charcoal. The bundles of documents had already been reduced to ashes and were dancing in the wind..."

Reading this article I felt as if I were seeing with my own eyes the crushing defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Pochonbo battle.

Hong Il Nam

The Leader of the People

At a Train Crew's Hostel

It happened on May 9, 1957.

During his on-the-spot guidance to the transport posts under the Chongjin Railway Bureau, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited a train crew's hostel in Musan situated by the Tuman-gang River. He had been very busy in those days removing the difficulties cropping up in the revolution and in construction and leading our Party and people to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction and carry out the Five-Year Plan.

He arrived at the Musan Railway Station early in the morning. It was drizzling outside and he had to relieve the fatigue of his night journey. But he denied himself the rest. He straightly went into the railway station to guide its work on the spot. Then, he looked round a miners' store and workers' houses. After that, he went to the train crew's hostel.

He stepped first into the mess hall, where the train crew were having their breakfast.

His presence at their mess hall gave the trainmen a surprise. Deeply moved and at the same time embarrassed, they did not know what to do.

They were about to stand up, when the fatherly leader who had already read their mind waved to them to sit down, saying in a gentle voice: **You may go ahead with your meal.**

But the crew got to their feet and saluted. Apparently this made him feel sorry. He said: **You need not salute during a meal.**

He exchanged a few words with a conductor of the Chongjin railway section who stood nearby. He was wearing a gentle and benevolent expression. Then he proceeded to the service hatch.

He looked carefully at rice bowls and dishes lying there, picked up one of the dishes and asked the responsible man how much was the food cost.

He listened the man's answer attentively and said in apprehension: **That is not bad. But I think it may spoil the taste if you serve cold, hot and fishy dishes on one plate.**

Hearing this, the trainmen and the cadres accompanying him were moved to tears. They thought of the fatherly love of their great leader who was looking after and caring for every aspect of their life more meticulously than their real parents did. They knew well that during the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle he climbed up a steep mountain early in one morning when his men were still asleep and collected edible herbs to make *Kimchi* pickle for them. Such a meticulous and warm care of the fatherly leader moved their hearts deeply.

Comrade Kim Il Sung then inspected a sleeping room of the hostel. He looked round the room carefully, stepped toward a bed and pressed it three times, and said:

This kind of bed is neither Western-styled nor Oriental. The papered and heated Korean floor will be better. The engine drivers are very precious men in our country.

He exhorted the cadres around him to provide the train crew with better sleeping quarters.

Having made a round of the hostel, the fatherly leader walked out of it. In the yard he stopped and looked back the hostel for a while, as if he had been a real father who would feel very sorry to part with his beloved children before he had done something more for them. He instructed the responsible man to allot a nicer building to the train crew.

He spared no effort to promote the well-being of the railway workers. His great affection touched the responsible man and the trainmen deeply. Again the tears of gratitude choked them.

Such a love is not shared only by the trainmen of the hostel. All our railway workers and other working people live a happy life, surrounded by the warm, affectionate care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who devotes all his life to the freedom and happiness of the people.

That is why our railway workers strive hard to transport more and thus repay his favour with intenser loyalty.

(Continued from Page 1)

agricultural working people in the socialist countryside and of their being responsible for the agricultural production of the country they conducted all work of the co-op farm as genuine masters. They protected and took good care of land, the basic means of production in agriculture, and actively ameliorated it and made it fertile. They effectively used and carefully handled tractors, lorries and other farm machines and all the property of the co-op farm.

The co-op farm bent great efforts to promote mechanization and chemicalization and do farming scientifically in conformity with the actual demand of the development of agricultural production.

The co-op farm vigorously pushed ahead with the work of mechanizing farming operations as much as possible in order to implement the Party's policy of the technical revolution, the policy of mechanizing and chemicalizing agricultural production in a comprehensive way and markedly narrowing down the distinction between industrial and agricultural labour. While making necessary material preparations, the farmers strove hard to enhance their technical level.

The co-op farm induced all its members to participate in the management of the farm voluntarily and positively and the managerial workers stepped up their work in the van of the masses.

Better aware of their being responsible for the supply of food for the country, the members of the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm conducted their work in a revolutionary way and brought about a great innovation in this year's farming preparations. They finished farming preparations qualitatively and earlier than usual, securing seeds, arranging cold-beds for rice seedlings and repairing tractors and other farm machines and implements. They made full preparations to introduce comprehensive mechanization in 200 *chongbo* of paddies and mechanize various kinds of farm work.

The innovation brought about by the Mangyongdae Co-op Farm at the beginning of the year aroused great sympathy from the agricultural working people in all parts of the country from the outset. This was how "the way the Mangyongdae farmers work" came about and the flames of innovation spread rapidly all over the countryside.

Following the example of "the way the Mangyongdae farmers work," the agricultural working people throughout the country made great innovatory success in their endeavour to increase agricultural production.

Co-op farms in different parts of the country made thoroughgoing preparations for farming this year. In mid-February alone, they produced 3 million more tons of compost and repaired or checked up 2,770 more tractors than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

They energetically pushed forward the rearrangement of fields for the mechanization of agricultural production and attained signal results. In South Hwanghae Province slaked lime was transported to 54,000 *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields before spring ploughing and great success was also registered in soil amelioration.

In Kangdong county all people rose up to introduce comprehensive mechanization in 2,000 *chongbo* of fields this year. They manufactured over 600 trailing farm machines of various types and considerably increased the proportion of mechanization in farming.

The co-op farms in various places tilled paddies three times.

As of April 20 the workers engaged in the mechanization of agricultural production in many parts of the country plowed by machines over 40,000 more *chongbo* of paddies than in the corresponding period of last year.

Our agricultural working people sowed dry fields promptly.

Now our socialist co-op farm fields are astir with rice-transplanting to gather a bumper crop this year. In rice-transplanting, too, our agricultural working people strive hard to have it finished immediately and qualitatively in "the way the Mangyongdae farmers work." The working people throughout the country are out to help co-op farmers in their struggle for higher output. They are giving labour assistance to them in rice-transplanting now under way at a high speed.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our agricultural working people march forward dynamically, following the example of "the way the Mangyongdae farmers work" and receiving powerful assistance from all parts of the country. Thanks to their devoted labour another great success will be achieved in our agricultural production this year.

Kim Su Yon

Revolutionary Opera

"THE FLOWER GIRL"

Some time ago our artists true to the *Juche* idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art put on the stage a revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl." Previously to this, they created a revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and ushered in a new epoch in the development of the contemporary opera art and brought about the palmy days of our opera art.

"The Flower Girl" is based on the immortal classic, "The Flower Girl," a play written and staged during the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which was organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. (The original work was filmized by the Korean Feature Film Studio. The homonymous film won the special prize and special medal at the 18th International Film Festival held in Karlov Vary, Czechoslovakia, in 1972.)

This revolutionary masterpiece consisting of seven scenes plus prelude and finale tells with a profound artistic representation that a nation without its country and a working people without their power had to suffer great hardships and misfortunes and that a revolution alone will put an end to their hard lot.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history."

"The Flower Girl" confirms this truth through an artistic portrayal of the life of distress Ggot Bun, heroine, and her family were leading from the late 1920's to early 1930's after their country was robbed by the Japanese aggressors.

The curtain goes up to the sad strains of orchestral music. Flowers are in full bloom on the hills and in the fields.

Ggot Bun walks down the mountain through a thick morning fog, carrying under her arm a basket full of dewy flowers. She appears on the stage and plucks a flower. A chorus begins.

On the hills and in the fields,
beautiful flowers blossom every spring.
But when will flowers bloom in our hearts, deprived as we are of our land and of spring?

This chorus reminds the audience of the national suffering our people had to endure in the past when they were deprived of their country and even the joy of spring by the aggressors.

The heroine sings solo, bringing the audience deeper into the world of opera.

On the hills and in the fields, flowers bloom but I have only grief in my heart.
Though the flowers I carry are beautiful the dewdrops on them are tears in my heart.

At this moment the chorus reaches a high pitch.

The pretty girl who sells flowers with eyes full of tears, carries a heart-rending story with her flowers.
The beautiful flowers are wet with dew—tears tell the story deep in her heart.

The prelude ends here, and the story begins.

Ggot Bun, a daughter of a poor and ill-treated farm servant, is diligent, pure and honest. Yet, the lot of her family is tragic in the dreadful society ruled by the Japanese aggressors and their stooges.

Her father who had served the landlord all his life died of overwork several years ago. Chol Yong, Ggot Bun's brother, was taken to the landlord's at the age of ten for two *mal* of millet, the debt his father owed to the landlord. As a farm servant, he has endured mistreatment and humiliation for eight years and worked out the debt.

The day has come when he quits the life of a farm servant. But the wicked landlord hatches a plot to keep him. Ggot Bun's little sister, Sun Hui, is blinded by the landlord's wife. Another misfortune befalls to Ggot Bun's family.

To work off a deep-seated grudge, Chol Yong sets fire to the landlord's house and is imprisoned.

Ggot Bun's mother slaves for the landlord in place of her son and falls ill after six years of drudgery.

Now, the landlord forces Ggot Bun to serve in her mother's place.

Ggot Bun works for the landlord in the daytime and sells flowers at night to buy medicine for her mother to whom she is so filial.

The night wears on. Ggot Bun's pathetic song reverberates through the amusement centre where the aggressors and exploiters squander their money.

Buy flowers, my flowers, pretty red flowers,
Beautiful and fragrant red flowers.
Buy flowers, my flowers, these red flowers,
Which I tend with such care to get medicine for my sick mother.

The heroine sells flowers, enduring hunger, all kinds of insults and humiliation. Her one and only hope is to earn enough money to get some medicine for her mother. She is accused of theft.

The vicious landlord sells her after working her like a slave. She is the sole support of her mother. The grief-stricken mother refuses to send her daughter. The landlord knocks her down. Mother collapses and dies.

There is a saying, "Piety moves mountains." For all her daughter's filial devotion, the mother has departed the world before taking the medicine she got with difficulty.

As the mother's love for her children could not free them from slavery, so Ggot Bun's filial piety could not save her mother from death.

Ggot Bun yearns for her brother, awake and asleep. She escapes while taken away and travels seven hundred *ri* to meet her brother in prison. She undergoes all sorts of hardships. But at her destination she hears a shocking news that her brother is dead.

Overwhelmed with bitter sorrow and despair, she makes up her mind to kill herself, but cannot die at the thought of her blind sister who will be left alone in the terrible society. She comes back home and finds that Sun Hui is missing. This breaks her heart. It turns out that the atrocious landlord abandoned her sister.

Wherever Ggot Bun goes, she suffers a tragic fate common to all the Koreans who are now a stateless people.

Desperate Ggot Bun wreaks her pent-up wrath upon the landlord. But her lone resistance neither improves her lot nor changes her fate.

Is it impossible for the Ggot Bun's family to be released from slavery?

The opera gives a clear-cut answer to this question.

Chol Yong, her brother, joins the Korean Revolutionary Army under the command of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, after breaking prison. He comes back home as its member and saves poor Ggot Bun who has shed salt tears in the world of darkness. She meets her dear younger sister, Sun Hui. The villagers unite their strength and finish off the landlord.

Chol Yong appeals to them:

How many tears of blood we shed!
The downtrodden, rise up!
It's only we who can save ourselves.
Everyone, rise up and follow the Revolutionary Army!
Destroy this world of crime
And build a new world of the people.

His strong appeal rouses Ggot Bun and other villagers to follow the revolutionary road.

In the finale of the opera the stage presents a sea of flowers. Birds twitter. Azalea fairies start dancing.

Ggot Bun enters with her flower-basket under her arm as in the prelude, and the melody of the theme song flows out again. But it sounds no longer sad. It is a revolutionary song full of hope, joy and conviction of victory.

Neither snow nor frost nor icy wind will ever stop the flowers from blooming in the spring.
In the warm sunshine
The red flowers of revolution are blooming.
In the villages, in the streets and in our hearts
Lovely flowers are blossoming.
We're sowing the seeds of flowers which will flourish
Across our golden garden of three thousand ri.

Chol Yong, Ggot Bun and Sun Hui vigorously step forward towards the glowing sun of revolution beyond the flowery hill. The villagers warmly send them off.

As seen above, through a vivid representation of the life experience of Ggot Bun and her family the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" strongly confirms the great truth that only struggle and revolution will put an end to slavery and oppression.

The creators of this opera, drawing on the new experience gained in the creation of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood," have perfected the stanzaic opera music and greatly improved the words, songs and decor.

The opera marks another milestone in the development of the revolutionary opera art.

Features that characterize the opera are its contents—the revolutionary struggle to defend man's dignity and win man's independence, its popular form and the national sentiments running through it.

It is another revolutionary masterpiece of our era which brings about a perfect combination of ideological contents with artistic form. It serves as a textbook in the class education of our people who are striving to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Yun Jong Ok

Ggot Bun, heroine

Mistreatment and poverty can hardly impair the kindred feelings existing between the mother and daughters

They are reunited on the day when they have wreaked their vengeance upon the enemy

Following her brother, Ggot Bun sets out on the road of the revolution lightened by the grateful sun

Ggot Bun offers stiff resistance to the enemy

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (10)

Successes in Our Endeavour to Solve the Problem of National Reunification

The great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, has been splendidly applied in our struggle for solution of the problem of the country's reunification, the greatest desire of the nation, and is demonstrating its great vitality as in all other domains of our revolution and construction.

(1)

Already in the first days of our territorial division resulting from the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea, the leader indicated a correct way for solution of the reunification problem with the brilliant *Juche* idea. Since then he has skilfully organized and mobilized all the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country.

As regards the basic stand to be held fast to by our people in the settlement of the reunification problem, Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., pp. 416-417.)

The independent stand in the solution of the reunification problem is an embodiment of the *Juche* idea. It is a guiding principle for the Korean people to firmly defend the rights of the master and fully discharge their responsibility as the master in realizing the country's reunification most reasonably.

The *Juche* idea demands that the people of a country solve all problems in the revolution and construction independently and creatively with the attitude of master.

The question of Korea's reunification is not the one concerning the amalgamation of different nations or different national states. Nor is it an issue of any international controversy.

It is an internal affair of the Korean people who lived in a single national state throughout a long historical period and who now strive to terminate the temporary split caused by outside forces and restore national unity. It is a vital issue of the Korean people who endeavour to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

The problem of Korea's reunification must be solved by its master the Korean people themselves independently and without any foreign intervention. This fully accords with the principle of national self-determination, a universal principle in the solution of national problems.

Only when the independent stand is carried through, can the reunification problem be solved in conformity with the democratic will of the Korean people and their national interests and can their national independence, sovereignty and prosperity be firmly ensured.

Proceeding from this just, basic stand to be adhered to in the struggle for reunification, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated the basic policy for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country on an independent and democratic principle and by peaceful means, free from any foreign interference and put forward a number of reasonable proposals for its implementation in each period of the development of the situation.

Important in this connection are the basic programme for establishment of a unified democratic government through free north-south general elections without any foreign intervention, and a series of transitional measures designed to hasten national reunification—conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south, reduction of army strength, economic and cultural interchange and cooperation, correspondence and travel of people between the two parts and establishment of a north-south Confederation.

Particularly in his historic speech made on August 6, 1971, the leader advanced an epochal proposal for extensive contacts and negotiations at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. Later in his talks with foreign journalists on a number of occasions he clarified the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, are entrenched in south Korea and the Japanese militarists have made inroads again upon south Korea. Such being the situation, it is necessary to build up revolutionary forces powerful enough to drive back the aggressive forces in order to achieve the independent reunification of Korea.

In view of the actual situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of consolidating in every way the socialist force in the northern half of the Republic first of all, building up solidly the patriotic democratic force in south Korea and thus reinforcing the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people and, at the same time, of strengthening the international solidarity with the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

All these are the creative and wise policies and proposals which will render it possible for the Korean people to solve the problem of national reunification by themselves and responsibly as the master free from any foreign intervention and in keeping with the actual conditions of the country.

For their justness these policies and proposals have received unqualified support from all the Koreans with national conscience and from the unbiased public circles of the world and have inspired and are inspiring all the Korean people including those in south Korea to turn out in the dynamic struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country in the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance.

(2)

Thanks to the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his seasoned leadership the Korean people have made great successes in their struggle for national reunification.

As a result of the overall victory of the great *Juche* idea in the northern half of the country, its political, economic and military might has increased incomparably, and this affords a firm guarantee for national reunification.

The powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic maintains the decisive preponderance of the revolutionary forces over the reactionary forces on a nation-wide scale, though south Korea is under U.S. imperialist occupation.

It is under the banner of the *Juche* idea that in south Korea revolutionary forces have also grown and the people have been waging a fierce struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and independent reunification.

Guided by the immortal *Juche* idea, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is increasing its strength and rallying the broad masses around itself in defiance of great difficulties in order to build up strong revolutionary ranks.

The struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy has developed into a persistent mass struggle as the political consciousness of the people has been enhanced under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and this struggle has fused into the movement for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The long-drawn-out mass struggle of the student youths and people before and after the "presidential elections" in south Korea in 1971 and the lively discussions of the reunification problem among the public and political circles clearly showed the irresistible, strong tendency of opposing the present ruling system in south Korea and calling for the independent peaceful reunification.

Our people's international solidarity with the revolutionary, peace-loving peoples in the world has been strengthened greatly.

Because of its great attracting power, the great *Juche* idea which reflects the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements is rousing warm sympathy from an ever increasing number of revolutionary people in all countries and on all continents. As the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rises daily, the world people give ever greater support and encouragement to the Korean people in their movement for national reunification.

Such international solidarity is further isolating and weakening the reactionaries at home and abroad who oppose Korea's reunification and creating an international environment favorable to our people's struggle for the promotion of reunification.

The three main forces are being successfully prepared for Korea's reunification. In contrast, the enemies opposing it are finding themselves in a still more difficult position with every passing day.

The south Korean authorities, who have obstinately opposed the reunification of the country, relying on the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces are now resolutely rejected by the Korean people and the world people and convulsed with unrest and fear for their inevitable, impending doom.

The situation is changing fast in favour of the Korean people fighting for national reunification and unfavourably to the reactionaries. Under the impact of such trend of the times, the south Korean authorities found it unavoidable to turn out to the place of north-south dialogue for reunification and had no choice but to utter the words "peaceful reunification" though it was merely a lip-service.

Then, talks opened between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea and the north-south high-level talks were held. This led to the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement the keynote of which are the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Subsequently, the north and the south reached an agreement on effecting many-sided collaboration in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military affairs and diplomacy, and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed and its functioning started.

It marked an epochal event which made a breach in the barrier lying heavily between the north and the south for nearly 30 years, a barrier which came into being owing to U.S. imperialism. It is a great success achieved by the Korean people in their struggle for independent peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities, who had been dead set against any contact with us, were compelled to have face-to-face talks with us, whether they liked it or not, and agree to the three principles advanced by our side. This fact itself means the victory of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

All the successes gained in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country convincingly prove the invincible vitality of the *Juche* idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Always following the banner of the *Juche* idea, the Korean people will struggle more energetically to resolutely shatter all the obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean reactionaries and attain the reunification of the country without fail.

Kang Jong Sok

Head of Delegation of DPRK Red Cross Society Has Press Conference

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, had a press conference at the Taedonggang Hall on May 11 upon its return to Pyongyang, the glorious capital of revolution, after attending the sixth round of the north-south Red Cross talks.

Hung in place of honour on the wall of the conference hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great leader of the entire Korean people, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and brightly illumines the road of national reunification with its radiant rays.

Present there were Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation, and Cho Myong Il, its spokesman.

The press conference was attended by reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, Korean Central Radio and many other home reporters and the Korean press corps from Japan which came to their homeland to cover the north-south Red Cross talks.

Also present there were correspondents of foreign countries and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Kim Tae Hui spoke at the press conference.

He said that the sixth round of the north-south Red Cross talks had continued the discussion of the first item on the agenda "the question of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results." For a successful discussion of the agenda item our delegation put forward a new proposal in a concrete form on the principle already agreed upon between the two sides, he added, and continued:

In order to create conditions and circumstances so that the dispersed family members and relatives and their helpers and persons involved in this undertaking may freely express their will and carry out their activities, our side raised among other things the question of abolishing the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other laws and regulations now in force in south Korea which are obstructive to the execution of the humanitarian work, the question of banning all acts of whipping up an atmosphere of war and terror and inciting confrontation and enmity between our compatriots and the question of dissolving the organizations conducting such acts.

Our side proposed to dispatch Red Cross fact-finding and explanation personnel to every *ri (dong)* to satisfactorily ensure the work of mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots and guarantee them freedom and conveniences in all their activities and determine, according to the appeal of the persons concerned, the scope of their family members and relatives.

Our side also proposed to include in this scope the Korean citizens in Japan, take it as a basic way to let the persons concerned freely travel the area of the other side to find their family members and relatives and adopt indirect and supplementary ways requested by the persons concerned.

These proposals reflect the noble desire to lessen the sufferings of the dispersed fellow countrymen more extensively and positively contribute to the cause of national reunification by thoroughly realizing the principles already agreed upon between the two sides and the national aspiration of our people who are yearning to see an earlier dispelling of the misfortunes the separated families and relatives and all other people are undergoing owing to the national split, Kim Tae Hui stressed, and went on:

This time, too, the south Korean side failed to affirmatively respond to our proposal and only insisted on the "method of exchanging documents" in accordance with the so-called "international practice," thus wasting time in an idle talk inconsistent with the actual conditions.

As for the so-called "method of exchanging documents," this is an unreasonable method for suppressing and restricting the will and demands of the persons concerned; it is an extremely unrealistic method which is at variance with the actual conditions of our country.

This is, in the final analysis, not a stand for practically solving the question. One cannot say this is a truly humanitarian stand to mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed fellow countrymen.

Pointing to the essential differences between the two sides and the cause of these differences, he said:

What is essential in the differences between the two sides is that one side is trying to solve the question strictly in accordance with the objective realities of our country, while the other side insists on solving it apart from the actual conditions.

In the final analysis, it can be said that the differences of views between the two sides come from a conflict between the *Juche*-based patriotic stand and a stand opposed to it.

The *Juche*-based stand does not run counter to the universal humanitarian principle of Red Cross. On the contrary, it is an essential requirement for its thorough-going embodiment in practice, he noted. For the Red Cross officials of our country, he stressed, this stand is a matter of urgent necessity.

Detailing that this is so because the humanitarian problem has a specific importance in our country, he went on:

Particularly important in the specific conditions of our country are the present reality of north-south relations and the socio-judicial conditions in south Korea.

People in the north and south are of the same nation. But the north and the south are, in actuality, standing opposed to each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between and between the north and south there always exists the tension which is fraught with a danger of war.

We can not but direct attention to the fact that acts detrimental to national harmony and unity are continuously encouraged still today in south Korea under the "anti-communist law," the "national security law" and other laws.

These laws provide that the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south shall not travel to the other side's area or meet with each other nor shall they exchange letters or have any tie with each other.

This stark reality does not conform with the humanitarian principle of Red Cross and with the spirit of the north-south joint statement. It is clear to everyone that the state of affair is not beneficial to solving the humanitarian problem in our country and accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification.

That is why the south Korean side could not but admit frankly at the sixth session of the talks that the present judicial and social conditions in south Korea constitute an obstacle to the settlement of the humanitarian affairs.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross society considers that it is the way of substantially mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed fellow countrymen to find out, without confining itself to the recognition of the objective reality, the means of solving the problem in a *Juche*-based way on the basis of the reality.

But the south Korean side, while admitting that reality of south Korea is abnormal, failed to put forward any practical measure to remove it. The south Korean side repeated empty talks full of abstract words, not based on our realities, construing the humanitarian principle of Red Cross in a far-fetched way in its favour, when concrete ways for the solution of the question were to be discussed.

This shows that they are trying to create artificial obstacles in the way of the solution of the humanitarian question in our country and have no intention to solve it and substantially lessen the sufferings of the dispersed fellow countrymen.

If one departs from the *Juche*-based stand in solving the humanitarian question in our country and turns away his face from the realities, he can not be called a man who has a genuine humanitarian attitude, no matter how much one may talk about the Red Cross talks and he cannot be regarded as a man with a patriotic attitude, even if he talks about patriotism.

The south Korean side did not show a sincere attitude in the discussion of the humanitarian and patriotic proposals of our side, taking them as "a matter beyond the rights of the Red Cross" and "a political matter."

This or that pretext put forward by the south Korean side is intended to hinder the solution of the humanitarian matters of our country and seek certain political aims at the talks. Their acts are inconsistent with humanitarianism.

All the facts illustrate with added clarity, as time goes and talks are repeated, who truly wants to mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots from a humanitarian stand and who truly desires to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification on a patriotic stand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, has taught us: **"...All the Koreans, without exception, should resolutely oppose national division and strive to settle the internal affairs of our nation from the independent stand of the nation and achieve the reunification, and thereby do a good thing which will be conveyed down through generations."**

If the south Korean side is concerned in the least over the sufferings of our nation caused by the division, it should give up its wrong stand void of *Juche* and take a sincere attitude to the work of alleviating the sufferings of dispersed families and relatives and to the work for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the *Juche*-oriented, patriotic stand, and the humanitarian stand of Red Cross.

If they take such stand in earnest, there can be no matter difficult to be solved by the efforts of our people.

The success of the Red Cross talks depends entirely on the attitude and stand of the south Korean side, he declared.

Sixth Session of North-South Red Cross Talks Held

The sixth session of the north-south Red Cross talks was held in Seoul on May 9 and 10.

The two-day session proceeded behind the closed doors under the agreement between the two sides.

The meeting was attended on our side by Kim Tae Hui, head, and members of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its advisers and suite.

Also attending the meeting was adviser Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Present on the south Korean side were Li Bom Sok, chief delegate, and members, of the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross, its advisers and suite.

At the two-day session the two sides continued the discussion of the first agenda-item "the question of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results."

At the session our side put forward a new just proposal reflecting most correctly the realities of our country and fully conforming to the desire of the nation and bent sincere and persevering efforts to convince the south Korean side of the reasonableness of the proposal.

The two sides agreed to have the seventh session in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK, on July 11, 1973.

(Continued from Page 1)

Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly Receives Letter from Chairman of Pakistani Parliament

The Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from the Chairman of the Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in reply to the letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The letter from Pakistan says:

Your Excellency, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated April 6 and the "letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world" from Mr. Choe Guk Man, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 16, 1973.

I attentively read the contents of the letter with sympathy.

I inform you that the Pakistani Government and people highly appraise the steps taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

Letter to DPRK Government from Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a letter from Songelde Gelstro, Vice-Chairman, and Kalpigudu Mundson, Secretary, of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee, which supported the letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The letter says:

The Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee formed with various socio-political groups of Norway warmly welcomes the new initiatives made by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The question of reunifying the country peacefully and independently is a matter to be solved only by the Koreans themselves. Therefore, we firmly demand that all interference in the internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end and the U.S. imperialist troops be immediately and totally withdrawn from south Korea.

In the settlement of the Korean question the United Nations must dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and put a stop to its work and when the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be invited.

The letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world will give impetus to our work for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Norway and encourage our work to urge the government of Norway to support the just position of Korea with regard to the United Nations.

Secretariat of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Issues Statement

Youssef el Sebai, General Secretary of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, issued a statement on May 3 in the name of the permanent secretariat of the organization, supporting the letter recently sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The statement reads:

The realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a fundamental question concerning the prosperity and future of the Korean nation and a question directly related to the peace in Asia and the world.

Indeed, the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea is a basic obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the root cause of all the misfortunes of the Korean people.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization maintains that the UN General Assembly should take at its session this year a necessary step for taking the cloak of the "UN forces" off the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and when the United Nations discusses the Korean question, it should invite the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization expresses militant solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Three Pakistani Organizations Issue Joint Statement

The Pakistan Youth Committee for Solidarity with the Third World, the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association and the Pakistan-Korea Women's Friendship Association published on April 30 a joint statement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The joint statement reads:

The letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and the letter to the U.S. Congress adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, deepened our conviction that all the proposals put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for widening the scope of the north-south dialogue and achieving the national reunification of the artificially divided Korean peninsula are entirely just.

The U.S. troops have no legal or moral ground to stay in south Korea any longer under the cloak of the "United Nations forces."

Today when direct dialogue is going on between the north and the south, it is a natural demand that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be brought to an end without delay and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved at once.

The continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and existence of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" are extremely harmful to the peace and security in Asia and the whole of the Pacific region and particularly on the Korean peninsula, and they are the main obstacle lying ahead of the Korean people in accomplishing their cause of reunification as one nation at an early date.

The United Nations should take positive steps in this connection and the Korean question should be discussed at the United Nations General Assembly this autumn and the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be surely invited there.

The south Korean authorities, we think, must stop diehard treacherous acts and boldly accept the fair and aboveboard realistic proposals.

Representative of Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo Issues Statement

In a recent statement, Victor L. Mayekiso, representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo pointed out that the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world is a historic document reflecting the ardent national desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and exposing the continued interference of the U.S. ruling quarters in the internal affairs of Korea.

Noting that the historic letter contains the most fair and square proposals especially conducive to relaxing the tensions in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world, he expressed full support to the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stressed that the United Nations should dissolve above all the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops from the territory of Korea and discontinue the supply of war materials to the south Korean puppet regime, particularly their interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

A Visit to a Farm Machine Station

Some time ago I called at the Yonan County Farm Machine Station.

There, I met the chief engineer and had a talk with him. Here is what he said:

Our farm machine station is a state enterprise in the service of agricultural production. It has more than 100 engineers and assistant engineers, hundreds of tractors, thousands of modern trailing farm machines, repair facilities, transportation means, and land levelling equipment. These many farm machines are engaged in farming, attached to the mechanized work-teams on 32 co-op farms in the county. (In our country tractors and other modern farm machines are under the unified control of the county farm machine station, a state enterprise. At the same time, they are attached to co-op farms and used according to the plans of the farms.)

Yonan county is not the only place where the farm machine station exists. In every city or county there is a farm machine station. These enterprises play the role of a base in the rural technical revolution.

True to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our farm machine station located in plain is striving for comprehensive mechanization of paddy farming, he told me, and added: It's our central task now.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The cardinal task in narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from arduous work is to effect an overall, comprehensive mechanization of agriculture."

The workers of the farm machine station have risen as one to bring to realization the far-sighted plan of the leader to free our peasants even from arduous labour once and for all, the peasants who were liberated from all manner of exploitation and oppression. They have already attained much success in the mechanization of farm work.

I, together with the chief engineer, went out to the fields where they were at work.

On the Chongchon and Pungchon co-op farms' fields members of the land construction team were engaged in readjusting paddy fields with bulldozers so that machines could work effectively there.

They were plugging away at their work. The chief engineer told me that their goal was to complete the readjustment of land in the county within the Six-Year Plan period.

Then he said to me that on the fields of all co-op farms in the county the members of the mechanized workteam were ploughing rice-fields for the second time with great enthusiasm.

In front of the Palsan co-op farm's fields, we stopped. Tractors were seen busily running to and fro upturning the fertile soil.

Before liberation, the chief engineer continued, only such old-fashioned farm implements as ploughs and hoes were available. For us it was very difficult to till the rice fields even once. But today we plough the vast land of the Yonan plain thrice before we set out rice-plants. The three-tilling system introduced by the leader is of great importance in boosting grain output.

Saying that the workers of the farm machine station were putting forth special efforts to make the peasants' work as much easier as possible and mechanize all arduous work, he emphasized that this proceeded from their fidelity to the leader to thoroughly implement his teaching at any cost.

He briefed me:

During the difficult war, that is, in 1952 the leader set up our farm machine station. In the postwar years he showed constant concern for the consolidation of our station's material and technical foundations. Nor is this all. In November 1959, busy as he was with state affairs, the leader came here in person. Taking a meticulous care of the life of our workers he taught them in detail ways and means for the mechanization of farming and gave them a very important teaching that they should become vanguards in the mechanization of agriculture.

Bearing deep in mind this teaching given by the leader the workers have energetically struggled to bring about great results so as to add luster to the honour of their being the vanguards in the rural technical revolution.

While effectively using the modern farm machines produced by factories, they themselves devised lots of new farm machines suited to the local topographic conditions.

In recent few years alone, our farm machine station manufactured 1,230 farm machines of new types to make easier the toilsome farm work of the peasants. Among other things, the paddy field weeder of Yonan style devised by them last year made it possible to do the labour-consuming weeding job easily on the paddies and increase work efficiency ten times.

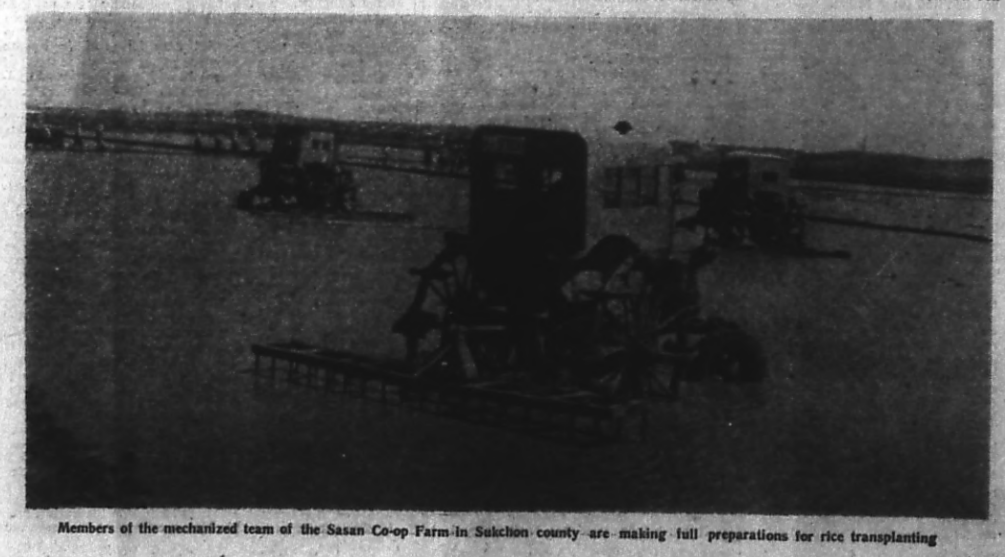
Thanks to the devoted labour endeavours of the workers of our farm machine station, the direct performer of the rural technological revolution, the level of mechanization in agricultural production in Yonan county rises every year. Last year the amount of mechanized work in our county increased 8 times and the kinds of the work done by machines 3 times as compared with 1959.

Before liberation the Yonan plain produced only 30,000-40,000 tons of grain a year though the peasants worked their fingers to the bone. But today it produces 100,000 tons and our farmers work with ease.

Towards evening when the farm village embracing cosy dwelling houses was lit up with the splendor of the setting sun, we turned our steps towards the farm machine station. On the way back, I saw scores of new tractors coming in a file. The chief engineer told me that they were newly supplied ones and added that this year alone his farm machine station would have 300 more tractors. According to his explanation, in recent years tractors and other modern farm machines at the farm machine station has increased sharply in number. As is the case with other counties the number of tractors is expected to grow to an average of 6-7 per 100 *chongbo* of rice and dry fields in the county.

Thanks to the state's powerful assistance to agriculture and the creative efforts of the workers of the farm machine station, the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production is being stepped up at a high rate in Yonan county. Through my visit to this farm machine station, I came to know clearly that the far-reaching plan of the leader to narrow down the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour and emancipate the peasants from arduous labour is being splendidly realized in Yonan county as well.

Kim Su Yon



Members of the mechanized team of the Sasan Co-op Farm in Sukchon county are making full preparations for rice transplanting

A "Muscled Democracy": South Korea

Reportage of Philippe Pons Carried by March (1973) Issue of French Monthly Journal "Le Monde Diplomatique"

The March (1973) issue of the French monthly journal "Le Monde Diplomatique" carried a reportage of Philippe Pons, headlined "A Muscled Democracy: South Korea." It well illustrates what the inside of the "Hankuk style of democracy" advertised by the south Korean authorities under the cloak of "peaceful reunification" is like and what an abnormal situation it engenders in south Korea. Follows a summary of the reportage.

☆ ☆ ☆

The dialogue with the north hardly prevents Seoul from reinforcing its police control and muzzling the parliamentarian opposition.

By boat, the first contact is Pusan. The 428 kilometre-long express highway links it with Seoul. By plane, you alight at the Kimpo airport, and an 80 metre-wide highway takes you to Seoul with a population of 6 million. Seoul is next to Ankara and Taipei in pollution.

The Spectre of the War and the Economic Boom

The new economic miracle south Korea has wrought following the example of Japan is not a myth.

It is easy to learn that the abovesaid express highway has a far greater capacity than the traffic exigences and is only a strategic means for quick troop transport from the coasts.

In the area 500 metres away from the highway there are the straw-thatched hovels which can be seen elsewhere in south Korea.

South Korea is a wager, a most savage capitalism founded on a spectre: a war.

The Pak Jung Hi regime rigged up by Washington has been propped up by the American and Japanese aids since 12 years ago. A betting, because it has been building the economy with the massive introduction of foreign capital which gets cheap manpower on the spot, counting on the fact that, well controlled, the population cannot move freely although they endure it.

Thus, the "public peace" very favourable to these affairs reigns over the "Land of Morning Calm" today.

The north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972 announced the holding of the high-level north-south dialogue as well as the Red Cross talks, and the Korean peninsula, the last stigma of the cold war, seemed to take the road of détente.

People said that from now on the "war" would not break out.

"Our apprehension for aggression was only an illusion," Li Hu Rak, Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency and the "second man" of the south Korean regime, admitted after his talks with Marshal Kim Il Sung on the 4th of November last.

Later on, all the augmentation in the official speeches changed completely, because the war gave the south Korean authorities the pretext of all the constraints imposed on the population and of the legitimation of strict military and police control over them.

South Korea had been under the state of emergency and martial law at that. Tanks had been put in action even in a slight case. But it looked inclined toward détente internally as in the foreign policy.

This liberalization of the regime, the hope of the entire people, did not last the space of summer time. Seoul as I saw in September changed, stripped of the military scene and the hostile slogans, to receive the north Koreans. But today it retook its ordinary visage.

It is without doubt that although the dialogue between the north and the south is going on as a topic of newspapers, the foreign visitors to south Korea is stricken with this fact: military south Korea seems immutable.

Every bridge across the River Han-gang that leads to Seoul is guarded. On the hilly around Seoul are set up the camouflaged observation posts. On the streets and at the entrances to certain large enterprises, the armed soldiers stand guard.

All the factories of some importance which I visited, in Seoul or in provinces, were surrounded by barbed wire entanglements, and the sentries, M-16 in hand, were on guard at their entrances. I saw even light machine-guns and mortars placed in the compounds of certain firms in Ulsan.

A greater surprise: the drill grounds with rifle range and runways for combatants were visible in the areas of most of the factories. There, the militiamen were having training.

The militia was founded under the name of the "homeland defence reserve forces" in April 1968, three months after the attempted assassination of Pak Jung Hi. It was organized in industrial sectors, residential quarters, universities and villages.

South Korea is thus guarded permanently by 2.5 million people under arms in addition to 600,000 regular army.

"To reduce a part of the troops? First, don't forget that the regime depends on the army," a young professor explained to me. "Next, that will cause such an urgent problem as the regrouping and accentuation of unemployment. This is why Pak Jung Hi is not in a hurry to call back his troops from Viet Nam."

A Stuffy Atmosphere

At the moment of the cease-fire there were 37,000 south Koreans trained and equipped by the Americans for the fight in Viet Nam.

In Seoul people call them "mercenaries" behind their backs. They are often seen strolling about shoulder to shoulder in fatigue dresses with medals. Poorly paid, they are always ready to get down to fist-fight and their fight sometimes ends in murdering.

At the peak hours the streets are jammed with wornout buses with conductresses as young as 15, black taxicabs and jeeps.

When you leave these avenues, you find yourselves in other world —narrow streets lined with the houses, thickly walled and roofed with discoloured tiles. People there vary: Porters carrying heavily loaded "A" frames on their back with their belts tightened, women dressed in traditional costumes of great variety and girls in mini-skirts, swarms of the ragged children, shoe-shining boys and students in black uniforms and caps. They are all bustling about. Everywhere human energy is making a contribution to what is done by vehicle in other countries.

At places 500 metres away from the centre, the creaking, ox-carts are to be seen. In every store, in every lean-to, people abuse and argue, and sell and buy.

All the stores are competing, biting one another. Sometimes even a piece of cloth spread on the ground is presented as merchandise.

Filthy water flows along the narrow streets, because Seoul is short of sewage disposal.

At midnight all the people have to shut doors and keep themselves indoors. As early as 22:30 the care-free atmosphere gives way to the feverish tension.

At main cross-roads the police takes its position and install herses and obstacles. Anyone arrested after 24:00 is subjected to harsh interrogation.

That is why the last taxi drives at full speed on the deserted streets shortly before 24:00. Then the silence reigns, and the police starts action. Arrests are often made at night.

It is on this frame of strict military and police control and on the labour of the perfectly-framed people that the "miracle of Hankuk" has been wrought.

Workers in Debt, Peasants in Tight Frames

I could hardly see any miracle at all the places I could visit. The workers were paid less than one dollar a day.

When I arrived at the tariff-free zone in Masan the workers of a Christmas-tree decoration office got into labour dispute. They were totally dependent on the factory owners. They lived in hostels. Every Sunday they were permitted to go out but had to return by 21:00. This is virtually a concentration camp.

Seoul announced that the income of a family with five children averaged 40,000 won in 1972, but in reality the salary was 15,000-20,000 won.

Yet, the living cost increases every day. Take the toll on the express highway leading to Pusan for instance. It was 400 won in 1971 and has now gone up to 1,200 won. Price of heating briquet has been raised two times or more within a year.

The intensity of labour is particularly great. According to the official statistics, 23 per cent of the workers toil for 12 hours a day and 33 per cent for more than 12 hours. In fact, all the workers I met came under these two categories.

Of course, no legislation for labour has occurred though mention is made in the book. The employers are given free hand in firing the workers. In Tongdaemun District, Seoul, there was a factory, where 12 girls were working for 12 hours a day in a sombre corridor 3 metres in width and length and 1.2 metres high. Their monthly wage is 10,000 won.

What about medical treatment? It is better not to fall ill at all. 10,000 won is demanded as security money for hospitalization. If a patient fails to pay it within three days, he has to leave the hospital regardless of his illness.

That is why the people sell furniture and borrow money to put the patients into hospital.

Nearly all the people in south Korea are in debt. All things can be sold or bought. Many landlords are the prime movers in illegal dealings. The land and speculation bring them a luxurious life in mansion.

Cheap Manpower Reserves for Japan

The division of Korea crippled the economy. All the important materials are in the north and so is heavy industry, whereas the south is an agricultural zone and has some light industries only.

Since 1962, the total of direct foreign investment amounted to 350 million dollars. In 1972 it ran into 98 million dollars.

The presence of G.M.C., Union Oil, Voest, Fiat, Siemens and the innumerable Japanese firms explains the industrial structure of south Korea.

The system itself reveals the essential gap: south Korea is unable to fully meet on its own the demand of the basic sectors of industry and the demand for consumer goods. In the final analysis, all the system and economic structure are made to serve the interests of the money-lenders, that is, the United States and Japan.

Three Means of Domination

The Japanese capital commenced to flow in after normalization of the relations between the two countries in 1965.

In 1971 the Japanese direct investment represented 40 per cent of the total foreign investment in south Korea.

South Korea has essentially become a supplier of cheap manpower for Japan.

South Korea, like Taiwan, established even a tariff-free zone in Masan. This kind of zone offers many advantages to the investor countries—cheap manpower and tax exemption.

The south Korean economy depends on Japan to such an extent that some industries cannot integrate their function without the support from Japan.

Japan has a strategy for economic domination, which develops into three directions.

The first is subcontract by which the semi-manufactured goods are finished in south Korea. Japanese firms are willing to use their own trademark. For instance, the wall-lining paper made of synthetic fibre is known in the West as "Japanese paper" though it is made entirely in south Korea.

The second manoeuvre: Japan infiltrates through «shosha,» the commercial companies. They ship into south Korea various goods worth 40-60 million dollars to flood its market with them. The commercial branches of «Mitsui» and «Mitsubishi» control a quarter of the south Korean foreign trade and have already caused a deficit of 500 million dollars to her.

The last method of domination is the technical aid. With this aid Japan controls 40 per cent of fertilizer production, 50 per cent of chemical production and 60 per cent of steel production and 100 per cent of aluminium production.

The External Debt

South Korea conspicuously lacks the industry which guarantees the autonomy of the country.

Its debt to foreign countries is on a steady increase.

It had to pay in 1972 288 million dollars as interest on the loan from Japan, United States and West Germany. During the period of the Third Five-Year Plan (1972-1976) south Korea will have to pay back 1,580 million dollars.

The present system of south Korea makes only monopolies flourish: 70 per cent of the total capital invested in south Korea is owned by 0.3 per cent of the shareholders.

The New Community

The production is insufficient. So, every year south Korea imports large quantity of food from foreign countries (mainly from the United States.) In 1971, 2 million tons of grain were imported—a million tons of rice and that much wheat.

The south Korean agriculture depends too much on the climatic chance. Unlike industry, it has not so far been benefitted by the introduction of foreign capital.

After the election in April 1971 Pak Jung Hi determined to launch a grand programme: "Saemaul Undong" (the movement for new community.)

This movement requires all the south Korean peasants to contribute, at their own expense, to the modernization of agriculture and creation of new model villages. And efforts are to be made for some improvement in irrigation which was completed in north Korea long ago. The "movement for new community" serves as a means of strict control over the peasants in village, in sub-county and in province.

The New Constitution to Reinforce the Dictatorial Regime

The martial law and all other developments in south Korea show that the referendum was held in a complete political vacuum.

Evidently, Pak Jung Hi did all he could not to tolerate the presence of any opposition. Political parties were banned. Arrest and domiciliary search were frequent. It was impossible to meet a deputy of the opposition. Many people—professsors, journalists and intellectuals—were kept at home.

Though the dialogue with the north is in progress, the anti-communist law is now enforced more rigorously. Not only the Communists and their sympathizers but also those who spread "false rumors" intended to agitate the mind of the people and even those who take an "ambiguous" political attitude are repressed.

Shortly before the referendum, there was a gossip in Seoul: "If a man goes to the polls together with his family, he will vote for the government; those who go alone will vote 'against' it and be arrested...."

Now, during the last presidential election in April 1971 and election to the national assembly in May the same year Pak Jung Hi was placed in a defensive position by the massive offensive of the opposition, and he hurriedly tried to find a way out.

Kim Dae Jung, a young, dynamic and good speaker nicknamed "Korean Kennedy," denounced the corruption of the ruling circles and claimed the dissolution of the homeland defence reserve forces. In particular, he demanded the dialogue with the north. By so doing, he acquired great popularity and drove Pak Jung Hi into hot water. But it was difficult for Pak to launch a frontal attack on Kim, because Kim has close relations with the business circles and has influential friends among the ruling circles in the United States.

Meanwhile, Pak sensed that he might be forced out of the political scene on the day when Washington would decide the change of direction.

Dialogue with the North

Pak Jung Hi reacted as soon as he was re-elected.

Disquieted by the dubious American policy and apprehensive for its gradual isolation in the political and military fields, Seoul decided to take an off-hand action in its policy toward the north and opened the dialogue with Pyongyang in the summer of 1971. This was a manoeuvre to shatter the ever-intensified anti-government campaign of the opposition.

In December 1971 Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the state of emergency to choke the effervescence particulary in universities. Moreover, there was a vote for a new Constitution.

An Assembly without Power

The new Constitution openly declared the establishment of the regime of powerful dictatorship with the object of reunification.

Firstly, it confers the absolute and limitless power on the president. Pak Jung Hi is to "hold the unlimited power till he dies" as an American official remarked tersely.

Secondly, it made the national assembly and political parties powerless.

Pak Jung Hi, who could put down the effervescence of the students by force after declaring the state of emergency, found it necessary to amend the Constitution so as to repress the activities of the parliamentarian opposition and force them into silence.

The new Constitution instituted the "national conference for reunification" which substitutes for the "National Assembly" "responsible for national agitation."

The government maintains that the national conference represents "the will of the people."

The members of the national conference are not allowed to affiliate themselves with any political organizations. Their primary task, needless to say, was to elect Pak Jung Hi president. And the national conference is to appoint the one-third of the members of the national assembly on the presidential motion. In a word, the national assembly became a registration office. "The National Assembly is without any right," a young lawyer said to me.

The Omnipotent CIA

The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency rules over the country thoroughly. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has 40,000 agents. In south Korea more than 300,000 secret agents or one per cent of the population serve the Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA opens letters and taps telephone wire. Delation, accusation and blackmail are rampant.

"Without the CIA the regime cannot keep itself even for 24 hours," a student remarked.

Today the CIA faces two menaces. One is the movement for a democratic reform in which the radical elements are the students, and the other is the network of clandestine organizations of the progressives and pro-communists.

Trials were held one after another and death sentences followed. This showed the people that the clandestine network was being expanded.

The most important of the underground revolutionary organizations is the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The presence of these revolutionary organizations proves the steady resurgence of the south Korean communist movement which was deeply rooted among the masses until 1947.

Another clandestine organization is the association of the families of the Communists massacred by Syngman Rhee. It has its organizations in big cities and some of the rural areas and develops the anti-American and anti-Japanese sentiments of the population, giving them national consciousness.

An Incurable Disease?

The south Korean students demonstrated their strength by toppling the Syngman Rhee regime. This is one of the rare forces in south Korea, which should be taken into serious consideration by the present regime.

There is no national student organisation in south Korea. Each university has its own organization.

In the summer and the autumn of 1971 the students rose in a struggle against the irregularities in the elections and for the campus freedom.

A violent battle was fought at the Koryo University in Seoul in October 1971. The government put the army into action to occupy the campus and pressganged the students into the army. The ringleaders were all arrested and the students organizations dissolved.

A student explained to me: "What we want is a democratic regime. The dialogue with the north itself is a good thing to do. It should not be monopolized by the Pak Jung Hi clique and used as a pretext of setting up a dictatorship harsher than before... Our struggle is not the struggle of the Communists against capitalism. Ours is the struggle for the fundamental liberty against the arbitrary rule."

In this connection, I recalled what a high-ranking official had told me privately: "Not all these measures are agreeable to me, of course. But one point is clear. We cannot carry on the dialogue with the north while the country is sinking into a quagmire of parliamentarism and giving an impression of its being disunited under the stress of scandals. A price must be paid for the task of national reunification. This can be accomplished step by step only under a muscled democracy. Now, let's wait and see."

Generally speaking, most of the south Korean people maintain a let's-wait-and-see attitude. Silence is imposed on some of them and others keep deliberate silence. They reconcile themselves to the tough line as they does to the incurable disease, thinking it better not to make much fuss about it.

Some are interested in the state affairs but the overwhelming majority of the people are greatly concerned about their daily work.

Criminal Acts Committed by Traitors

Modern history shows that it is a rule that, if monopoly capital swells, it embarks on the course of overseas aggression and, accordingly, in weak and backward countries there appear quislings who worship the aggressors, flatter and yield to them and sell off the nation and the people.

Owing to such flunkeyist traitors, the people of those countries become the colonial slaves of imperialism and suffer all manner of humiliation and calamity.

At present, the U.S. imperialists, on the basis of the overseas expansion of monopoly capital, maintain neo-colonialist rule in many countries of the world, wirepulling their lackeys.

Now thousands of millions of people the world over want to live with the *Juche* idea. They are fighting staunchly for human emancipation and national liberation and are giving mortal blows to the imperialists and colonialists.

This is the trend of our times that no force can check.

But there still remain packs of traitors who barter away their countries fawning on and kotowing to the U.S. imperialists on the skids, not keeping abreast with such trend of our age.

Traitors exist in Europe, Africa and Latin America. But most notorious are the traitors in Asia to which the spearhead of aggression of U.S. imperialism is directed. Chang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Thieu in South Viet Nam, Lon Nol in Cambodia, Phouma in Laos and Thanom in Thailand are such traitors. In south Korea, too, there exist quislings similar to them.

These human offscourings of different hues, without exception, trade off unhesitatingly the interests of their countries and the nations for their own power and acquisition of wealth and for their own pleasure and dissipation, having completely discarded the independent stand of the nation and been captivated by flunkeyism and the idea of relying on outside forces.

Let us trace back the history of Korea first, setting aside that of other countries.

In the latter half of the 19th century when Korea suffered aggression at the hands of capitalist powers, the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers indulged in the scramble for power respectively with the backing of outside forces, instead of striving to defend the country on their own, and at last they committed an indelible-for-all-ages crime of selling out the country to the Japanese imperialists.

The Li Wan Yong clique, pro-Japanese quislings, received 50,000-150,000 won of "bounty" and varied titles and ranks of "nobility" from the Japanese imperialists in return for their country-selling treachery. While acting as the lackeys of Japanese imperialism they died subjected to condemnation by the people.

Due to these quislings Korea was converted into a complete colony of Japanese imperialism and our people had to undergo unprecedented oppression, ill-treatment, exploitation and plunder as colonial slaves for 36 years.

As a result of the defeat of Japanese imperialism Korea was liberated in 1945, but owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the pro-U.S. traitors our territory was partitioned and our nation split and south Korea, one half of the country, has been reduced to a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p 191.)

As is generally known, Syngman Rhee is an archtraitor. The U.S. imperialists took him to the mainland of the United States and trained him as their henchman and after the defeat of Japanese imperialism they brought him into south Korea and mounted him on the "presidential" seat of the puppet regime.

As soon as he took office as "president," this quisling legalized the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism by concluding tens of treacherous treaties and agreements with the United States and sold out all real power—political, economic and military—to his master, lock, stock, and barrel. The south Korean regime is nothing but a tool for ensuring the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Earlier, a U.S. publication wrote that the south Korean regime looks like a "marionette manipulated by the puppeteer." This metaphor patently shows the real nature of the south Korean regime as a puppet.

The Syngman Rheelites who had been engrossed in the repression of the people, looking to the U.S. imperialist aggressors as the savior, were toppled overnight as a result of the April 1960 Popular Uprising. This was the inescapable lot of the traitors and their shameful end.

Now, the present south Korean rulers who gained power through the May 16 "military coup" 12 years ago perpetrated and are perpetrating all sorts of treacherous acts surpassing the predecessors', while treating the U.S. imperialists and the revived Japanese militarists as their overlords.

No sooner had they come into power than they, styling themselves the "second Li Wan Yong," concluded the "ROK-Japan agreements" with the Japanese militarists and sold away south Korea at a cheap price of only 300 million dollars.

They auctioned off even the fishing grounds, the life line of the one million fishermen. Not content with this, of late they went so far as to sell off south Korea's concessions for the development of sea-bed resources in the "continental shelves" to the Japanese militarists. Earlier in January this year they traded off even industrial property to them.

The Japanese militarists who invaded Korea 60 years ago with the quislings as their guide are now staging a comeback to south Korea like tidal water, using the same tactics.

The Japanese militarists who have stretched out their tentacles of aggression deep into all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture in south Korea are now posing as the new master second only to U.S. imperialism. South Korea today has turned into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors and the people are forced to suffer immeasurable hardships and misfortunes.

Visiting Seoul a Japanese company employee said, "I don't feel at all that I am in a foreign country though I've come to Seoul." An European who went straight to Seoul from Tokyo said: "People say south Korea is being Japanized. In Seoul I felt as if I were in Tokyo." All these words reflect the present realities of south Korea which is being reduced to a colony of Japan.

One can also clearly see the despicable nature of the treachery of the south Korean authorities through the "dispatch of troops to Viet Nam."

On order from their master, U.S. imperialism, they had sent a total of 300,000 troops to South Viet Nam.

They had dispatched their troops by turn earlier than any other puppets and more troops than any other vassal states. They pulled out their troops later than any other puppets. The 300,000 south Korean youth and middle-aged were the "offerings of loyalty" the south Korean quislings had dedicated to their master, the U.S. imperialists. Showing themselves to be "magnanimous," their patrons, on their part, gave their most faithful puppets 1,000 million dollars in return for their supply of cannon fodder.

The treacherous crime of the south Korean authorities can be seen in the sale of fellow countrymen which is carried on under the name of "human power export."

After selling off everything that can be disposed of, they go the length of trading off fellow countrymen to foreign capitalists and plantation owners without compunction. Even according to the data made public by them, they sold away more than 95,000 compatriots over the past ten years and obtained upwards of 420 million dollars.

The south Korean authorities lead a dissolute life with the money they have earned by selling off the country and fellow countrymen. South Korea is known as a "kingdom of irregularities and corruption." People of the world know well that the massive struggle of the south Korean youth and students met with harsh mediaeval suppression when they opposed and rejected irregularities and corruption.

The greatest crime of the traitors is that they hamper national reunification, the supreme aspiration of the people in the north and the south.

Overpowered by the people's pressure, the south Korean authorities signed the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. But they do not execute it but place grave obstacles in the way of reunification.

Even before the ink with which they signed the joint statement dried, they implore the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and are stepping up war preparations with assistance from the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, raving that "the U.S. army is not an outside force" and "the longer the U.S. troops are stationed, the better it is."

Under the signboard of "peaceful reunification" they try in vain to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism" by strengthening the system of dictatorship for their long term office and by "building up their strength."

If they continually follow the path of treachery to the country and the nation, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement by the people. This is an inevitable fate of all the traitors.

Li Jip

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U.S. Imperialists Must Leave South Korea at Once, "UNCURK" Be Dissolved without Delay

SPA Proposal Finds Echoes in Different Countries

The resolution "On Terminating Foreign Intervention in Our Internal Affairs for the Purpose of Expediting Independent and Peaceful National Reunification" and the letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, both adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, are enlisting positive support and sympathies of the broad political and public circles in the world.

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, denounced the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of south Korea and expressed his solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for independent national reunification.

Referring to the Korean question at his recent interview with a correspondent, he said that those who keep Korea divided and stay in south Korea want to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and stressed that the Korean people's aspiration for reunification will grow further.

Political parties in Japan made statements supporting the letter of the SPA.

Zenmei Matsumoto, Chairman of the Japan Communist Party Diet Measure Committee of the House of Representatives, said:

We support the letter and demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea and the U.S. imperialists' rule and intervention in south Korea be eliminated. We will strive, in and out of the Diet, to strengthen our solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification.

He denounced the Japanese Government for pursuing a hostile policy toward the DPRK at the dictation of the U.S. imperialists and manifested his resolution to fight for the abrogation of the "Japan-ROK treaty" and the establishment of normal state relations with the DPRK.

Kanejiro Tate, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Diet Measure Committee, said that the letter proved to be another heavy blow to U.S. imperialism, and continued:

Our Socialist Party invariably supports the just and fair policy of DPRK for independent and peaceful reunification and demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

He said that he would fight for the abrogation of the "Japan-ROK treaty" and to make the Japanese Government exert positive efforts for the fair discussion of the Korean question at the coming UN General Assembly so that a just step might be taken for the termination of the U.S. intervention.

Kazuo Fushiki, Chairman of the Komei Party Diet Measure Committee, said:

Our Party holds that the Korean question is to be solved peacefully on the principle of national self-determination. We oppose any obstructive act and unjust intervention in it. We also oppose the "Japan-ROK treaty" and all the unjustifiable UN "resolutions" hostile to the DPRK.

The participation of the DPRK in the UN session should be approved unconditionally.

Wataro Kanno, M.P. of the Liberal Democratic Party, stressed that foreign countries should respect the Korean people's exertion for reunification and refrain from any intervention, as the north-south dialogue for independent and peaceful reunification is in progress following the announcement of a north-south joint statement. He went on to say: the south Korean side should give up its obstinate "anti-communist" stand and endeavour to realize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in the spirit of great national unity.

Many Japanese public figures made their remarks supporting the SPA resolution and letter. Among them are: Yawara Hata, Governor of Saitama Prefecture; Heita Nakagawa, Governor of Fukui Prefecture; Asukada Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama; Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata; professors emeritus of Tokyo University, Toshio Sugi and Toshio Ueda; Hanji Kinoshita, professor of Meiji University.

Ulrago Jinus, member of the Standing Committee of the Finnish Peace Committee, published a statement supporting the Korean people's efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Fully supporting the letter of the SPA, he held that the United States should immediately stop manoeuvring to hinder the UN from correct and fair treatment of all questions concerning Korea—her peace, independence and right to national self-determination. He declared his conviction that the Korean people would hold fast to their resolution and emerge victorious in their struggle.

Many foreigners in Japan, including U Pow-won, Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Chinese Overseas Residents in Tokyo, British scholar Tompson and American scholar Michel Mukabe, made their statements.

U Pow-won said that the Chinese residents in Japan fully support the resolution of the SPA of the DPRK on terminating foreign intervention for the purpose of expediting independent and peaceful national reunification, and made the following remarks.

The United States will be further isolated so long as it continues intervention in Korea. The Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification will surely emerge victorious.

Tompson said:

There is no reason for the United States to stay its troops in south Korea. The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK" are a pressing demand. The U.S. authorities should, first of all, respect the Korean people's will to achieve independent and peaceful reunification without foreign intervention, and prove their sincerity by action, not by word alone. Many people in the world, including Americans, heartily wish to see that.

Michel Mukabe referred to the fact that at the recent session of the SPA the DPRK declared the readiness to reduce its army to 200,000 on condition that the U.S. troops are withdrawn, and continued:

Now that the Republic made such a proposal, the United States has no ground to remain in south Korea and should give up its intervention in the internal affairs of Korea at once. The U.S. occupation of south Korea and its military aid to the latter constitute an obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

S. Korean Authorities Must Stop Dancing to U.S. Imperialists' Tune and Show Sincerity in Dialogue

In his "foreign policy report" to Congress on May 3 Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, mumbled that no one thinks reconciliation between the north and the south of Korea would be easy or come early. The director of "the Board of Reunification" in south Korea again argued for "stage-by-stage approach" on May 5, jabbering that "there is no need to make haste with reunification." The U.S. Defense Secretary and the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff cried for continued "presence" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea and the necessity of continued "military aid" to south Korea. This was followed by the assertions of the south Korean reptile press that the "continued presence of the U.S. forces" and "U.S. military aid" were "absolutely necessary."

How exactly the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean authorities are harping on the same string!

With their aggressive footholds in Asia crumbling, the U.S. imperialists are hard at work to keep their tight hold on south Korea as an important base of their Asian aggression and permanent colony and military base. Taking south Korea as a "testing ground for the Nixon doctrine," they are openly machinating to foster confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south, obstruct the reunification of Korea and create "two Koreas." Even after the announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement they are keeping their aggressor forces in south Korea, shipping new-type weapons and military equipment into south Korea and increasing military assistance under the excuse of "modernization" of the south Korean armed forces and incessantly staging military exercises under simulated conditions of an attack on the northern half of our Republic, thus exacerbating the state of confrontation.

If they have no aggressive designs in Korea and want its peaceful reunification, why should they continuously egg the south Korean authorities on to the confrontation with us, committing military provocations and hastening war preparations?

Facts patently show that although they pretend to welcome the peace and peaceful reunification of our country, they are in fact still pursuing aggressive aims, menacing peace in Korea and viciously obstructing its peaceful reunification.

The words and deeds of the south Korean authorities tell that they are clinging to a double-dealing tactics at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We consider that the double-dealing tactics the south Korean authorities are now employing against us is essentially the same as the one the U.S. authorities are using under the cloak of 'peace'."

At meetings the south Korean authorities agreed with us to solve the question of the reunification of the country on the three principles —independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. But after going back, they are clinging tighter to the outside forces. They have begged for the permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, ushered in the Japanese militarist forces and stepped up the "modernization" of the south Korean army and war preparations, clamouring about "confrontation accompanied by dialogue" and "competition accompanied by dialogue," staging an ever more malignant smear campaign against us and kicking up rows of "anti-communism" and fascist suppression.

Turning down our proposal for removal of the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, which is an essential precondition to the improvement of the north-south relations and promotion of the reunification cause, they are building and expanding military setups on the front and in the rear and reinforcing their armed forces, shipping in combat equipment and war supplies from abroad under the powder-reeking slogans of "Getting upperhand in strength," and "Getting ready to go into action promptly." At the same time, they have staged more frequently war exercises on the East, West and South Seas, in the air and on the ground —"anti-warship firing exercise," "naval manoeuvre," "bombing exercise," "special unit exercise," "civilian anti-air raid exercise," etc.

Owing to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reckless acts of the south Korean bellicose elements instigated by them, the north-south contacts that started have failed to make progress and the tension between the north and the south which was eased for a time is again increasing. In order to improve the north-south relations and successfully solve the question of reunification, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of national harmony and unity, instead of an atmosphere of distrust and confrontation.

Now in Korea, in fact, huge armed forces of the two sides stand opposed to each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between, and the armaments are being steadily reinforced in south Korea. Under such conditions, it is impossible to hold a really sincere dialogue or successfully solve any question concerning the reunification of the country.

How can a faithful dialogue be held with daggers on the waist belts and how can reconciliation be achieved with loaded guns and rifles at the ready? How can a free travel and contact be possible across the MDL under the present conditions of our country in which the troops carrying rifles stand opposed to each other and strain always prevails?

With a view to widening the scope of the dialogue which has begun and bringing it to a success and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is required, first of all, to remove the abnormal state in which the two sides stand opposed to each other with arms.

Proceeding from this stand, we advanced the five-point proposal as a measure for easing tensions and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south—to stop arms reinforcement and arms race, make all the foreign troops withdraw, cut the army strength and the armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement.

If the solution of this problem is delayed, it will lead to continuing the arms race, fostering misunderstanding and distrust, prolonging the confrontation and split indefinitely and, in the end, splitting our nation for ever.

National reconciliation cannot be achieved nor can the affairs of the nation be settled, with the U.S. imperialist aggressors left in the country. The entire people of north and south Korea should intensify the nation-wide struggle with a resolute anti-imperialist idea in order to smash the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and put an end to the outside interference in our country.

Now is the stage where the questions should be solved not in words but by deeds. It is the time when the north and the south should put into practice the points of agreement mentioned in the joint statement by joining hands, achieving reconciliation and realizing collaboration.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and want to deepen mutual understanding and trust and create an atmosphere of national concord and reconciliation, they should take the road of easing tensions and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

Kim Myong Suk

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (20)

November 28, 1962

The Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee with a proposal to hold talks on practical matters concerning the formation of a single team representing both north and south Korea.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK has already suggested on four occasions to the South Korean Olympic Committee that working-level talks be held between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to discuss the questions related to the formation of a single team of north and south Korea. Expressing regret over the fact that it failed to receive any answer to these suggestions, the DPRK Olympic Committee proposed again to the South Korean Olympic Committee that talks on practical matters be held between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea on December 15, 1962 at Lausanne, the seat of the Secretariat of the International Olympic Committee.

January 25, 1963

The head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a message to the head of the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee, proposing to hold talks to discuss practical matters concerning the formation of a single team of north and south Korea.

Pointing out that the South Korean Olympic delegation refused to continue the talks after an agreement was reached between the two sides on some questions concerning the formation of a single team of north and south Korea the DPRK Olympic Committee proposed to the South Korean Olympic Committee that talks be held between the delegations of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea from 10 a.m. on January 26, 1963 either in the assembly-room of the International Olympic Committee or in the assembly-room of the Hotel Bolivages or Hotel Royal in order to discuss and solve specific problems that might arise in the formation of the single team.

March 29, 1963

The DPRK Olympic Committee sent a cable to the South Korean Olympic Committee in regard to holding talks for the formation of a single team of north and south Korea.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK proposed to hold talks between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea on April 25, 1963 at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang and Seoul or in any other place suited to the convenience of both sides so as to discuss the matters concerning the selection of players for the formation of a single team.

June 1, 1963

The head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the conclusion of the talks held in Hongkong.

The head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK pointed out that the problem of fixing the place and the date for the selection of players and the problem of adopting the name of the team to be used abroad were not settled due to the insincere attitude of the south Korean side at the first talks (May 17 to June 1, 1963) held between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea for the formation of a single Korean team. He formally proposed that talks be held as soon as possible in Panmunjom or in Rangoon on June 29, 1963 to solve the pending questions.

July 29, 1963

The head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a message to the head of the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with the fact that the talks between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea came to a standstill as a result of the south Korean side's unilateral declaration of the "rupture" of the talks.

Deeply concerned about the fact that the talks between the representatives of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea came to a standstill due to the south Korean side's unilateral declaration of its "breakdown," the head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK proposed as follows:

First, talks between messengers of both sides or a full-dress meeting of both delegations should be held from 10 a.m., July 30, 1963 at the Peninsula Hotel;

Second, the agenda decided after discussion at the first talks held in Hongkong should be regarded as valid ones for the second talks to be held in Hongkong between the two delegations;

Third, the talks should be held as an open meeting attended by reporters at home and abroad.

August 21, 1963

A statement was issued by the head of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK which had visited Lausanne at the invitation of the International Olympic Committee to discuss with the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee the problem of forming a single Korean team.

The head of the delegation of the DPRK pointed to the fact that the talks held on August 19, 1963 in Lausanne by the good offices of the International Olympic Committee between the representatives of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees of north and south Korea in connection with the formation of a single Korean team had been broken off owing to the irresponsible and insincere attitude of the South Korean Olympic Committee. He proposed again to the South Korean Olympic Committee that talks on practical matters be held to solve the problems related to the formation of a single team.

1) As to the place for elimination matches to be held to select players, any suitable place in our country may be chosen, if acceptable to the south Korean Olympic Committee side, or such places of third countries as Rangoon, Tokyo and Hongkong may be chosen, in case the south Korean side objects to that.

2) As for the dates of the elimination contests, the approaching football and basketball games should be held by September 30, 1963 and the preliminary events of the Winter Olympic Games should be wound up eight weeks before the date of application for the participation in the Games at the latest whereas the other events should be completed till June 30, 1964 in conformity with the actual conditions;

3) As to the name of the team to be used abroad, it should be called "United Korean Team" as already decided on the principle at the talks held in Lausanne in January 1963 in the presence of the representative of the International Olympic Committee, but in Korean language it should be called at the convenience of the respective sides of the north and the south.

Warm Congratulations on National Day of Afghan People

The Afghan people greet their independence day at a time when they are waging the fruitful struggle to liquidate the baleful aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and create a new life.

On this auspicious day our people send warm congratulations to the Afghan people.

The diligent Afghan people have made tireless efforts to build the national economy and national culture ever since the independence.

The Afghan government and people have made their best exertion for the development of agriculture, the key branch of the national economy. They have energetically carried out great projects for nature remaking and converted the Amu-Darya River basin and semi-desert areas into the arable land. In the farmlands laid out on the lower reaches of Kabul River and on the northern plains new farming methods and machines have been introduced to increase grain production—wheat, maize, rice, etc.

In industry, too, marked progress has been made. Due to persistent efforts of the Afghans to develop national economy with rich underground resources, extractive industry, electric power industry, petroleum industry, etc., have been established.

Numbers of gas and oil fields have been explored every year and the construction of hydroelectric plants has been making brisk headway. In recent years alone, giant Nagur hydroelectric power plant was built and is supplying electricity to every part of the country.

Capital construction for the development of industry has been accelerated with much effort. As a result, many factories have risen; in recent years auto-repairing factories, textile mills and fur-processing, cement and glass factories have been erected and many others reconstructed and expanded.

Many successes have been achieved in the national education and national culture.

Our people rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the Afghans in their struggle to consolidate national independence against imperialism and colonialism and create a new, happy life.

The Afghan government maintains neutrality in its foreign policy, developing the friendly relations with new-born countries in Asia and Africa and rendering active support to the peoples of all countries fighting against the imperialists and colonialists.

They are extending positive support to our people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and attain the independent reunification of the country without foreign intervention. This gives us a great pleasure.

Firmly believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism will become closer still, our people wish the Afghan people greater successes in their endeavour for further prosperity of the country.

Kim Dong Ok

Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle of South Korean People against National Split and for Independent Reunification

On the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the South Korean People's Struggle against the Anti-Patriotic May 10th Separate Election

A separate election ruinous to the country was held in south Korea on May 10, 1948. The election met with a stubborn struggle of the south Korean people. It was a just anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to smash the separate election scheme of the U.S. imperialists and its henchmen and save the country and people from the danger of territorial partition and national split and to achieve independent reunification.

With a view to reducing south Korea to their permanent colony and military base and realizing their aggressive design on the whole of Korea, the U.S. imperialists who had occupied south Korea illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations in 1947 and set up the "United Nations Commission on Korea" by using their voting machine.

They were scheming to conduct the separate election in south Korea under its "supervision" so as to cook up a puppet government.

Owing to their undisguised machinations, our country was faced with a grave crisis that threatened territorial division and national split.

At this grimmest juncture, our Party resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialists' machination to invade Korea under the usurped UN signboard and aroused the entire north and south Korean people to a nation-wide struggle to foil their scheme to hold the separate election and to set up a separate government in south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Everyone who truly loves the fatherland should resolutely reject the separate election ruinous to our country. All people who are concerned for the destinies of the country and people must unite in this nation-wide struggle, irrespective of party affiliations, religious beliefs and political views."

This instruction served as an immortal militant programme showing the way to get over the grave situation and accomplish the cherished desire of the nation by its internal forces.

In response to the militant appeal of the leader, the south Korean people valiantly rose up in a mass resistance to smash the anti-patriotic separate election before and after May 10, 1948. About one million workers, peasants, youth, students and people of other strata in south Korea waged various forms of struggle including the strike and demonstration in different parts, shouting the slogans: "We decisively oppose the separate election, separate government," "Withdraw the United Nations Commission on Korea!" "The U.S. Army, get away!" "Long live reunification and independence of Korea!" Upset by the nation-wide resistance of the people, the U.S. aggressors mobilized all their aggressor troops, police and terrorists and ran amuck to suppress the people. But the south Korean people who had risen up in the sacred anti-U.S. national salvation resistance fought courageously, braving the enemy's suppression by the bayonet, and paralyzed the ruling order of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and virtually frustrated their "election" farce.

Through this struggle the south Korean people fully demonstrated their strong fighting spirit and revolutionary mettle to achieve the country's reunification and independence against the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and national split. They also smashed to pieces the sinister attempt of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Syngman Rhee clique to justify their fabrication of the puppet government and their policy of national split with the "election" burlesque and laid bare the foul nature of the "United Nations Commission on Korea," a tool of the U.S. imperialists for aggression on Korea.

Twenty-five years have passed since then. But our country is still divided due to the prolonged occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the country's reunification, a national aspiration, is not yet attained.

Moreover, the north-south dialogue held after long years thanks to the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic is making very poor progress.

This is because the U.S. imperialists are still entrenched in south Korea to realize their aggressive ambition on the whole of Korea and the south Korean authorities do not show sincerity in the north-south dialogue while advocating north-south confrontation and "predominance in strength" with the backing of the outside forces.

The U.S. imperialists must pull out of south Korea at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved without delay.

Our people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by their internal forces.

Ho Jon

The south Korean people are out in the mass struggle against the plot for "separate election and separate regime"

Friendship Visits

☆ Mrs. Laura Allende, younger sister of President Salvador Allende Gossens of the Republic of Chile, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile and Member of the Lower House, and her entourage, which had come to our country on May 2, left Pyongyang by special plane on the 8th after completing their itinerary.

☆ A youth soccer team of Liaoning Province, China, arrived in Pyongyang on the 8th by train to visit our country under the sports exchange plan for this year between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the All-China Sports Federation.

☆ A Chinese ocean shipping delegation headed by Chang Kung-chen, General Manager of the China Ocean Shipping Company, arrived here on the 8th by train for a visit to our country.

☆ A woman basketball selection of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, the USSR, arrived in Pyongyang on the 8th by plane to visit our country.

☆ Hashim Osman Ahmed Abdelrahim, Director of the United Nations and International Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and his wife arrived here on the 8th by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Youth of the National Liberation Front of Algeria led by Smail Berchiche, Member of the National Council of the Youth of the National Liberation Front of Algeria and Chief of the Ideology and Information Section of the Council, arrived in Pyongyang on the 8th by air.

☆ A government military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Colonel Mohamed Zerguini, Commander of the Third Military District of the Algerian National People's Army, arrived in Pyongyang on the 11th by air for a visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of the Federal Skupshtina of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Mijalko Todorovic, Chairman of the Federal Skupshtina of the SFRY, which had been visiting our country, left for home on the 8th by special plane.

☆ Eduardo Jose, Chief of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students in Europe, which had been on a visit to our country, left here on the 8th by air.

☆ The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic led by O. Fischer, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here on the 8th by air after visiting our country.

☆ Fukui prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Heitayu Nakagawa, Governor of Fukui Prefecture, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left here on the 8th by air.

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